

CLAIMS

1. A street lamp having at least one electric lamp (21) and a radio transceiver (17).
2. The street lamp as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the transceiver is supplied electrically by the street lamp.
3. The street lamp as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the transceiver comprises a circuit (18) for controlling the lamp.
4. The street lamp as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the controlling circuit controls the switching on and switching off of the lamp.
5. The street lamp as claimed in claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the controlling circuit performs at least one of the following measurements:
 - measurement of the electric current consumed by the lamp;
 - measurement of the outside temperature or that of the controlling circuit;
 - measurement of the outside brightness;
 - measurement of the phase shift between current and voltage supplying the street lamp;the controlling circuit preferably comprising a memory for storing one or more measurements performed.
6. The street lamp as claimed in any one of claims 3 to 5, characterized in that the controlling circuit measures the electric current consumed by the lamp and cuts off the electrical supply to the lamp as a function of the measured current.
7. The street lamp as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 6, characterized in that it comprises a chopped supply (19) supplying the lamp.
8. The street lamp as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that the chopped supply selectively delivers to the lamp at least a first voltage and a second voltage lower than the first voltage.
9. The street lamp as claimed in claim 7 or 8, characterized in that the controlling circuit (18) controls the chopped supply.
10. The street lamp as claimed in any one of claims 7 to 9, characterized in that the lamp is an electric discharge lamp, preferably, a mercury vapor lamp or a sodium vapor lamp.
11. A method for switching on the lamp of the street lamp as claimed in claim 10, characterized by:
 - the application to the lamp of the first voltage so as to start the lamp;
 - after the lamp is started, the application to the lamp of the second voltage so as to supply the lamp with a service voltage.

12. A connection box, with:

- a female socket (15) for receiving an electric lamp;
- a radio transceiver (17);
- means of electrical connection in electrical linkage with the female socket.

13. The box as claimed in claim 12, characterized in that the means of connection form a male socket (13).

14. The box as claimed in claim 12 or 13, characterized in that the controlling circuit controls the opening or the closing of the electrical link between the means of connection and the female socket.

15. The box as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 14, characterized in that the controlling circuit performs at least one of the following measurements:

- measurement of the electric current provided to the female socket;
- measurement of the outside temperature or that of the controlling circuit;
- measurement of the outside brightness;
- measurement of the phase shift between current and voltage supplying the female socket;

the controlling circuit furthermore being able to comprise a memory for storing one or more measurements carried out.

16. The box as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 15, characterized in that the controlling circuit measures the electric current provided to the female socket and opens the electrical link between the means of connection and the female socket as a function of the measured current.

17. The box as claimed in any one of claims 12 to 16, characterized in that the electrical link comprises a chopped supply (19), the input of the chopped supply being linked to the means of connection, and the output of the chopped supply being linked to the female socket.

18. A wireless data transmission network, comprising at least one street lamp (1a) as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 9, the radio transceiver (17) constituting a node (1) of the network.

19. The network as claimed in claim 18, characterized in that it comprises at least a second node (2) of the network controlling in an electrical cabinet (2a) the electrical supply to the street lamp.

20. The network as claimed in claim 19, characterized in that the second node of the network performs at least one of the following measurements:

- verifying the presence of the supply voltage in the electrical cabinet;
- measuring the currents delivered by the cabinet;
- measuring the leakage currents;
- measuring the induced currents;
- detecting insulation losses;
- measuring the corrosion potential;

the second node furthermore being able to comprise a memory for storing one or more measurements carried out.

21. The network as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 20, characterized in that it comprises at least one router (3a) placing any two nodes of the network in communication.

22. A method for remote administration of lighting in a network as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 21, characterized by:

- the dispatching via the network of a controlling command destined for the first node;
- the reception and the execution of the controlling command by the first node.

23. The method as claimed in claim 22, characterized in that the controlling command comprises the switching on or the switching off of the lamp of the street lamp.

24. The method as claimed in claim 22 or 23, characterized in that the controlling command comprises the reading of the measurement of at least one physical quantity and by the dispatching in return by the first node via the network of the result of the measurement.

25. A method for initializing the address of a node of the network as claimed in any one of claims 18 to 21, characterized by:

- the assigning of a default address to the node before it is placed in service;
- the placing of the node in service;
- the dispatching via the network of a message destined for the default address;
- the dispatching of a response in return by the node having the default address;
- on receipt of the response, dispatching via the network of a message, destined for the default address, for assigning a new address to the corresponding node as replacement for the default address.